

SA 4555. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title I, add the following:

SEC. 150. MINIMUM FIGHTER FORCE STRUCTURE WITHIN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain a minimum of seven fighter squadrons assigned to and based in the area of responsibility of the United States European Command.

(b) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to be effective on November 1, 2028.

SA 4556. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF STATES AND PARTNER COUNTRIES TO COUNTER CORRUPTION AND MONEY LAUNDERING SCHEMES RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Not Allowing Revenue for Criminal Organizations Act” or “NARCO Act”.

(b) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) Drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, and money laundering organizations prey upon individuals suffering from substance use disorders and exploit the financial systems of the United States to sustain their criminal enterprises.

(2) The illicit drug trade in the United States is conservatively valued at \$150,000,000,000 annually, making it worth more than the gross domestic product of approximately 150 countries.

(3) More than 93,000 individuals in the United States died from drug overdoses in 2020.

(4) Drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, and money laundering organizations perpetuate crime, corruption, and kleptocracy, which undermines the rule of law and erodes democratic institutions in foreign countries while threatening the national security of the United States.

(5) Understanding and attacking the financial networks, both in the United States and abroad, that enable drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, and money laundering organizations is critical to disrupting and dismantling those organizations.

(6) As such, the national drug control strategy of the United States should include an explicit focus, goals, and metrics related to mapping, tracking, attacking, and dis-

mantling the financial networks of drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, and money laundering organizations.

(7) Uniform application of anti-money laundering laws and information sharing will enhance the ability of the Federal Government and State governments to dismantle drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, and money laundering organizations.

(8) The Financial Action Task Force establishes international standards that aim to prevent money laundering associated with the illicit drug trade and other illegal activities, and is supported by more than 200 implementing countries and jurisdictions, including the United States. In its 2016 Mutual Evaluation Report of the United States, the Task Force found that while Federal law enforcement agencies aggressively target money laundering cases, “State law enforcement authorities can complement Federal efforts, but more typically pursue State-level law enforcement priorities. Among the States, there is no uniform approach and little data is available. Where information was provided, it tended to suggest that [money laundering] is not prioritised by the State authorities.”.

(9) It is in the best national security interest of the United States to increase the capacity of States and partner countries to identify, investigate, and prosecute corruption and money laundering schemes that directly benefit drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, and money laundering organizations.

(c) GAO REPORT.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Caucus on International Narcotics Control of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and the Director of National Drug Control Policy an assessment of—

(A) the number and status of investigations and prosecutions across National Drug Control Program agencies (as defined in section 702 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1701)) with a drug trafficking and money laundering and illicit finance nexus, unless the disclosure of such information would reveal information protected by rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure or a court order; and

(B) the amount of money and other things of value in various forms, including tangible and digital assets, and property criminally seized by or forfeited to the Federal Government on an annual basis from individuals associated with drug trafficking, drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, or money laundering organizations, which shall be—

(i) adjusted to eliminate duplication in the case of seizures or forfeitures carried out and reported by multiple agencies; and

(ii) disaggregated by agency.

(2) **CLASSIFIED ANNEX.**—The Comptroller General may provide the assessment under paragraph (1), or a portion thereof, in a classified annex if necessary.

(d) **TECHNICAL UPDATES TO OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998.—**

(1) **DEFINITION OF “SUPPLY REDUCTION”.**—Section 702(17) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1701(17)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (G) and (H) as subparagraphs (H) and (I), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

“(G) activities to map, track, dismantle, and disrupt the financial networks of drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, and money laundering organizations involved in the manufacture and trafficking of drugs in the United States and in foreign countries;”.

(2) **CONTENTS OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY.**—Section 706(c)(1)(L) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1705(c)(1)(L)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, which statistical data shall include, to the greatest extent practicable, the information submitted to the Director by the Comptroller General of the United States in the 2 most recent annual reports under subsection (c) of the Not Allowing Revenue for Criminal Organizations Act”.

(e) MODEL LAWS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General shall enter into an agreement with a non-governmental organization, which may include an institution of higher education, to—

(A) advise States on establishing laws and policies to address money laundering practices related to the manufacture, sale, or trafficking of illicit drugs;

(B) develop model State laws pertaining to money laundering practices related to the sale or trafficking of illicit drugs; and

(C) revise the model State laws described in subparagraph (B) and draft supplementary model State laws that take into consideration changes in the trafficking of illicit drugs and related money laundering schemes in the State involved.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated \$300,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this subsection.

(f) COUNTERING INTERNATIONAL ILLICIT FINANCE TECHNIQUES USED BY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury, shall provide training, technical assistance, and mentorship to foreign countries that have been designated as major money laundering countries under section 489 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h) in order to—

(A) increase the institutional capacity of those countries to prevent corruption and swiftly address corruption when it occurs;

(B) implement justice sector reform to ensure the successful prosecution of drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, money laundering organizations, and other entities or individuals involved in the illicit drug trade;

(C) better understand, map, target, and attack the financial networks of drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, and other entities or individuals involved in the illicit drug trade;

(D) develop and implement laws and regulations to establish or strengthen asset forfeiture programs; and

(E) develop and implement laws and regulations to counter corruption, money laundering, and illicit finance techniques used by drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, money laundering organizations, and other entities or individuals involved in the illicit drug trade.

(2) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—Not later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, beginning with fiscal year 2023, the Attorney General shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Caucus on International Narcotics Control of the Senate, and the Committee on the Judiciary

of the House of Representatives that includes, with respect to each country that received training, technical assistance, and mentorship under paragraph (1) during that fiscal year—

(A) the type and duration of training, technical assistance, and mentorship provided to the country;

(B) the implementation status of new laws and regulations to counter corruption, money laundering, and illicit finance techniques used by drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, money laundering organizations, and other entities or individuals involved in the illicit drug trade in the country;

(C) the number of money laundering and illicit finance investigations, prosecutions, and convictions related to the narcotics trade that were undertaken in the country;

(D) the amount of money and other things of value in various forms, including tangible and digital assets, and property criminally seized by or forfeited to the Federal Government from drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, money laundering organizations, and other entities or individuals involved in the illicit drug trade, in the country; and

(E) the number of joint investigations that United States undertook with the country and whether those investigations led to prosecutions or convictions.

(3) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated \$80,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this subsection.

SA 4557. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle H—U.S.-Greece Defense and Interparliamentary Partnership Act of 2021

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “U.S.-Greece Defense and Interparliamentary Partnership Act of 2021”.

SEC. 1292. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States and Greece are strong allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and have deepened their defense relationship in recent years in response to growing security challenges in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

(2) Greece participates in several NATO missions, including Operation Sea Guardian in the Mediterranean and NATO’s mission in Kosovo.

(3) The Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership Act (title II of division J of Public Law 116-94), authorized new security assistance for Greece and Cyprus, lifted the United States prohibition on arms transfers to Cyprus, and authorized the establishment of a United States-Eastern Mediterranean Energy Center to facilitate energy cooperation among the United States, Greece, Israel, and Cyprus.

(4) The United States has demonstrated its support for the trilateral partnership of Greece, Israel, and Cyprus through joint engagement with Cyprus, Greece, Israel, and the United States in the “3+1” format.

(5) The United States and Greece have held Strategic Dialogue meetings in Athens, Washington D.C., and virtually, and have committed to hold an upcoming Strategic Dialogue session in 2021 in Washington, D.C.

(6) In October 2019, the United States and Greece agreed to update the United States-Greece Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement, and the amended agreement officially entered into force on February 13, 2020.

(7) The amended Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement provides for increased joint United States-Greece and NATO activities at Greek military bases and facilities in Larissa, Stefanovikio, Alexandroupolis, and other parts of central and northern Greece, and allows for infrastructure improvements at the United States Naval Support Activity Souda Bay base on Crete.

(8) In October 2020, Greek Foreign Minister Nikos Dendias announced that Greece hopes to further expand the Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement with the United States.

(9) The United States Naval Support Activity Souda Bay serves as a critical naval logistics hub for the United States Navy’s 6th Fleet.

(10) In June 2020, United States Ambassador to Greece Geoffrey Pyatt characterized the importance of Naval Support Activity Souda Bay as “our most important platform for the projection of American power into a strategically dynamic Eastern Mediterranean region. From Syria to Libya to the chokepoint of the Black Sea, this is a critically important asset for the United States, as our air force, naval, and other resources are applied to support our Alliance obligations and to help bring peace and stability.”

(11) The USS Hershel “Woody” Williams, the second of a new class of United States sea-basing ships, is now based out of Souda Bay, the first permanent United States naval deployment at the base.

(12) The United States cooperates with the Hellenic Armed Forces at facilities in Larissa, Stefanovikio, and Alexandroupolis, where the United States Armed Forces conduct training, refueling, temporary maintenance, storage, and emergency response.

(13) The United States has conducted a longstanding International Military Education and Training (IMET) program with Greece, and the Government of Greece has committed to provide \$3 for every dollar invested by the United States in the program.

(14) Greece’s defense spending in 2020 amounted to an estimated 2.68 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP), exceeding NATO’s 2 percent of GDP benchmark agreed to at the 2014 NATO Summit in Wales.

(15) Greece is eligible for the delivery of excess defense articles under section 516(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(c)(2)).

(16) In September 2020, Greek Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis announced plans to modernize all three branches of the Hellenic Armed Forces, which will strengthen Greece’s military position in the Eastern Mediterranean.

(17) The modernization includes upgrades to the arms of all three branches, including new anti-tank weapons for the Hellenic Army, new heavy-duty torpedoes for the Hellenic Navy, and new guided missiles for the Hellenic Air Force.

(18) The Hellenic Navy also plans to upgrade its four MEKO 200HN frigates and purchase four new multirole frigates of an undisclosed type, to be accompanied by 4 MH-60R anti-submarine helicopters.

(19) The Hellenic Air Force plans to fully upgrade its fleet of F-16 jets to the F-16 Viper variant by 2027 and has expressed interest in participating in the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program.

SEC. 1293. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Greece is a pillar of stability in the Eastern Mediterranean region and the United States should remain committed to supporting its security and prosperity;

(2) the 3+1 format of cooperation among Cyprus, Greece, Israel, and the United States has been a successful forum to cooperate on energy issues and should be expanded to include other areas of common concern to the members;

(3) the United States should increase and deepen efforts to partner with and support the modernization of the Greek military;

(4) it is in the interests of the United States that Greece continue to transition its military equipment away from Russian-produced platforms and weapons systems through the European Recapitalization Investment Program;

(5) the United States Government should continue to deepen strong partnerships with the Greek military, especially in co-development and co-production opportunities with the Greek Navy;

(6) the naval partnerships with Greece at Souda Bay and Alexandroupolis are mutually beneficial to the national security of the United States and Greece;

(7) the United States should, as appropriate, support the sale of F-35 Joint Strike Fighters to Greece;

(8) the United States Government should continue to invest in International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs in Greece;

(9) the United States Government should support joint maritime security cooperation exercises with Cyprus, Greece, and Israel;

(10) in accordance with its legal authorities and project selection criteria, the United States Development Finance Corporation should consider supporting private investment in strategic infrastructure projects in Greece, to include shipyards and ports that contribute to the security of the region and Greece’s prosperity;

(11) the extension of the Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement with Greece for a period of five years includes deepened partnerships at Greek military facilities throughout the country and is a welcome development; and

(12) the United States Government should establish the United States-Eastern Mediterranean Energy Center as authorized in the Eastern Mediterranean Energy and Security Partnership Act of 2019.

SEC. 1294. FUNDING FOR EUROPEAN RECAPITALIZATION INCENTIVE PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—To the maximum extent feasible, of the funds appropriated for the European Recapitalization Incentive Program, \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 should be considered for Greece as appropriate to assist the country in meeting its defense needs and transitioning away from Russian-produced military equipment.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that provides a full accounting of all funds distributed under the European Recapitalization Incentive Program, including—

(1) identification of each recipient country;

(2) a description of how the funds were used; and

(3) an accounting of remaining equipment in recipient countries that was provided by the then-Soviet Union or Russian Federation.

SEC. 1295. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON LOAN PROGRAM.

It is the sense of Congress that, as appropriate, the United States Government should